Religions Notices.

At the Church of the Pfigrims, Ferty-sighthest, between the Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT At Ebbitt Hall, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., Dr. H. B.

A Public Meeting of "The Thought Exchange" wen the place at Oriental Hall, Fo. 10 Littleman, in hear or 1 NDAY at 3 p. m. Subject for to morrow: "Liquor Law denistion and free exchange of thought. Ladius expected to Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corose of Downing to Kev. DAY &. Lake, Pastor. Services at 10 a.m. and 74 p. object for the Morning. "The Mysteries of God," in the Event After Death, the Judgment."

Believers in the Second Advent and Future Life for the lighteous only, worship at Farragat Hall, corner of Bowery and canal-t, cast side. Service every SUNDAY at 161 a. m. and 3 m. All interested in this above themses are cordially invited to at

Christian Union Conference—SUNDAY, in North Presby-terian Church Thirty finest and Ninth ave. Speakers, Drs. STREER, BOUTE (Episcopal), &c., and pastors in vicinity. Also in First Bap-tiat Church, Nassaust, Brookiya, Speakers, the Rev. Messre, GAle-LAGHER, GALLAHER, and pastors in vicinity. Hour, 71 Com-ferences in Williamoburgh and Jersey (1ry at 3). See local appeter. Discourse before the Young Men's Christian Associ

tion of the Trirty-fourth-st., Reference Dutch Church (between Eighth and Ninth-avec.) TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject, "Young Christian at Home." Five Points House of Industry, No. 150 Worth-st.-The Free Church of the Redemption, Fourierill at, between

Greene-st. M. E. Charch, between brooms and Spring-ts.— The Rev. John S. INSKIP, Fastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 104 o'clock a. m., and at 54 o'clock p. m. Subject for the morning: Christianity and liablelity in Contrast." Scale free. Strangers and there are invited to attend.

Inspirational Elucidation of any subject which

Love Feast, Second Advent Church, No. 108 West Twen-tourthest. Preaching at 10; s. m. Love Feast 25 p. m. French viourthest. Prearthing at 10 a. m. Love Feast 23 p. m. og 74 p. m. Subject: "Rich Man and Laratta." Scats free

Modizon-treating of N.N.MAY, the PRI first, corner Catharine and Modizon-tas, by the Peator, at 10g a. m., and 74p. m., Preaching cor. Dover and Water sta. at 3 p. m., and at No. 27 Greenwich at at 3 p. m.

Ordination.—Samuel Carlille, a licentiste of the Third tradition, will be ordained in the Springer. Presbyterian Church in WEDNESDAY EVENING. May 23. Services to commence at product. Sermon will be presented by the Rev. D. CROS51.

Pilgrim Baptist Church, on West Thirty-third-st., between gighth and Ninth-aves.—Prosching on SUNDAY, with inst. morning ad evening by the Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. Baptizing in the

The Fifteenth-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. Alexander)

The Regular Monthly Meeting of THE NEW YORK AS-SOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will be held in the Fifteenthest. Presbyterian Church, hear Thra-vec, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7g o'clock. Subject: "How to direct The Rev. Dr. Wescott will preson in his Church, south dit-Forty second-st. between Seventh and Eighth-ress, on SUNDAY

The New M. E. Mission Rooms, No. 313 Rivington-st, near Lawle, will be opened TO-MORKOW, 20th inst, at 2 p. m. Ad-dresses will be delivered by the Rev. H. AMOS. J. S. INSKIP, and WM. McALISTER. The ritembe of City Evangelization are invited

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., of Braoklyn, will preach Charek (pear Grand-st.,) next SUND EVENING, at 14 o'clock. His friends and the punce are invited to The Sixth Universalist Society, the Rev. E. G. BROOKS

Thirty-seventh-st. M. E. Church, between Second and hird-wvs.-The Bev. H. BanGS, Presiding Elder, will preach on UNDAY, at 10g a. m., and the Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, at 72

"The Things that are Coming on the Earth."-The

The Rev. William Graham of Boston will preach in the Hall MG, May Ro, at 75 o'clock. The Rev. Matthew Hule Smith will preach at Dr. DOWLING'S CHURCH, Downing st., cerner bestlerd, NEXT SABBATH, the 2cth instant, morning and evening, at 10; and 7;

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's Cource, will foliver a lecture for the Jews, in the large Hall corner Thirty-fourth-it' and Eighth-eve, on TUESDAY at 73 o'clock p. m. Free Episcopal services at 10 o'clock a. m. Jews and thristians are cordially invited

West Forty-fourth-st. United Presbyterian Church, ock, and by the Rev. H. H. BLAIR, at 7]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Conneilmen.

City Hall.
Present-J. Wilson Green, esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:
Councilmon Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Costollo, Hartman, Britatnan, Koster, Watte, Keena, White, Mookey, Kellogg, Tyog, Thomas, Halloren, Reberts, Palinan, Hetrick and Indov. 27.

The Action of the Council The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and spectored.
PETITIONS.

By the PRESIDENT -Petition of C. Osteriob, relative to the establishment of public

By Councilman KERNAN—Resolved. That a sewer be ballt, with the receiving basins and culterts, in Cherry street, from Catharine to Clinton street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Watte—Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary inverts, be built in Lewis as

councilman Warra-solved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving lastic an eris, be built in Lewiz street, from Houston street to Eight

Breek. Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Rontsson—
Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant he placed on the nontoner of Broadway and Honston street, under the direction
roton Aqueduct Board.
Which was lost.
Which was lost.

Which was lost. By Councilman THOMAS— Resolved, That the variest lots in Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, le-seen First avenue and East River, be lenced in, under the direction the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance there-

By Councilman TTNG— Resolved, That crosswalks be isid across Fifteenth street, from the east and west sides of Livingston place, under the direction of the Cro-ton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be

A message was received from his Honer the Mayor, relative unber of permits for street stands, &c., Issued from his office Which was ordered on file. MOTIONS.

Councilmen Tyno moved that the Committee on Lew Department discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from the further consideration of the resolution from the further of the furt

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

REPORTS.

mittee on Roads to fing sidewalk on One-hundred a street, between Third and Eighth avenves. wenty mans and over, on Roads, to flag, he., Seconty-fourth street, one Figst and Second ovennes, inch was hid over.

National Affairs, to pay F. Wannemacher, one of the street of Committee on National Affairs, to pay F. Wannemacher, or the street of Committee on National Affairs, to pay F.

PAPERS FROM THE BUABD OF ALDERMAN That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is here-could to make to be placed out the desk of each member of the on Council, in their respective champles, one of Johnson's Ro-rawes Lucks, at a sum het to exceed these hundred dollars, the se of the same to be taken from appropriations for City Contin-

which was laid over.

Resolved. This Thirdich street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, he naved with Belgian payament, the property-evenes to pay me had of the expense, and the City the remaining half, the work to be done order the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Respect of Contemittee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved. That the Compitations he and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his varient in favor of Mandahan Band for the sum of one hundred and cryty from delians, for music furnished on the evening of July Fourth, 1981 as per hills hereton amenand, and wharge the amount to the account of City Continguation.

a Sowers with resolution as follows:
with the necessity receiving learns and
county between Stanton and Rivington etc. to
the county of the county of the

That permission be and the astne is Receby given to Mrs. a lensi to that curb, and retter in front of premises known ther seventiest, such side of One Hundred and Twenty-teresm Turks and Forthwess.

Wholves. The Commissioners of the Staking Fund have authorized

a sale at public section on the flat of May, inst., of the said square-

d.

Whereas, By the provisions of chapter nine, stricle four, section in y five, of the Revised draftenances of 1859 the Commissioners of eximing Fund are restrained from selling real estate belonging to exportation which is used or reserved for public purposes, theresolved. That the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed thiodraw from the list of Corporation property advertised to be toy public auction on the 21st of May, inst. the place of land hereby described, the same having been reserved for the purpose of a Kenner moved that said paper be referred to the Com-

referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

i Correction.

a concurred in by the following vota:

a concurred in by the following vota:

--Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Robinson, O'Brien,

--Councilmen Keetar, Watts, Keeth, Green, White,

logg, Jyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hat-

an Kosrun moved that this Board do adhere to its forme

lived. That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and d to draw a warrent in favor of Ralph Hoyt. Fastor of the

The paper was laid over. Councilman MACKAY moved that the Committee on Streets be dis rged from the further consideration of report of Committee on cest of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows: sool red. That Thirty-fourth street, from the Touth to the Eleventh cance, be paved with Beighen pavement, under the direction of the theory of the paventh of the companying of dimunes there.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resu red. That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be are hereby directed to cause Fourth avenue from Eightieth they are hereby directed to cause Fourth sweens, from Englistent Ninety second atreet, to be arched over immediately, the same to similar in all respects to that at Surray Hill, and also that they be nitred to establish a station with suitable accommodations for par-gers at English station with suitable accommodations for par-gers at English stations of the resolution.

ith. Which was carried.

The resolution was then lost by the following vote:
The resolution was then lost by the following vote: e fractation was to the lorent Stacom, Watta, Tyng, Thomas, Halloras, etc., Poliman and Hettrick—8. sgatter—Councilman Long, Robinson, O'Brien, Costello, Hartman, Aman, Kester, Koech, Groen, White, Mackey and Kellogg—12. annulman Halloras moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Conformation was carried.

The paper was then laid over.
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
Resolved, That Twenty-fifth street, between the Fifth and Sixth
Resolved, That Twenty-fifth street, between the fifth and Sixth
vennes, be payed with Begins payerment, under the direction of the
vennes, be payed with Begins payerment, and that the accompanying ordinance

adopted therefor.

White was concurred in by the following vote:

White was concurred in by the following vote:

White was concurred in by the following vote:

Martins Brinkman, Herrick and Inity-16.

Negative—Councilines Keenan, Long. O'Bries, Costello, Keech

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED. Councilman Hartonan moved to suspend the regular arder of business for the purpose of permitting him to call up a General Order out

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved. That the Councel to the Corporation be suffice is hereby irrected to take the successary legal steps to open Fifty-third street, run the Tenth to the Eleventh scenar. Councilions Koerna moved that said paper be referred to the Councilions.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED. at 114 . Conneilman KERNAN

Nameh was carried.

OFNEEAL ORDERS AGAIN and Committee on reCouncilman Kennan then called up report of Committee on reonal Affairs in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
onal Affairs in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
onal Affairs in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
onal Affairs in favor of adopting resolution as follows:
onal Affairs of the Board of
Resolved. That the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of
and the Committee on National Affairs of the First

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Office of the Committee of National Affairs of the Board of the Committee of National Affairs of the Committee of the Robert of the Committee of the National Affairs of the Committee of the National Affairs of the Committee of the National Affairs of the National Affa GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED

"City Contingendes."
Wittin was adopted by the following vote:
Wittin was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Connellingon Keenan, Long Stacom, Flynn, Robinson,
Brient, Costello, Brinkman, Koeter, Waits, Keech, Green, Markay,
clioga, Hallons, Hettrick and Inbay—in.
Negalive—Connellmen White, Tyng, Thomas, Roberts and Pull

an -5.

Councilmen Statem called up resolution as follows:

Resolved. That the Comptroler be and he is hereby authorized and
meted to draw his warrant in favor of Colonel J. D. Krehbill, Ninety-stit Regiment National Guard State of New York, for the same of timent. National Guard State of New York, for the sam of led and eighty-five dollars, expense innerred by said rect-minate for parades shi July, 1855, and November 24th. 1856, was from amount bills and petition, excember 24th. 1856, and charged to appropriations for Contemporary and and charged to appropriations for Contemporary and States and charged to propriate of the foliation by adding after November 24th 1856, the cholesting "and also in favor Clara, Treasorts of the Sarry mind, Regiment, for a like of most formathed for the same parades."

of two hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-line coults as a bunstion, to enable the Trustees of the said Charch to pay the assessment on their property for the work of building a sewer in Jane treet, from the Lighth to Greenwich wenue, the amount to be harged by the Compression to the account of "Donations." Objection being made.

Councilings KERGH moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of semiliting him to call up said General Order.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then lost for want of a sufficient number of roles, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilinen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O Brilen, Costello, Bartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Rooms, Halloran, Hettrick and Imbay—17.

Negalive—Councilinen White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng Roberts and Paulinan—Councilinen White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng Roberts and Paulinan—Councilinen

ni -6. Runcu moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Compliance was side ever.

And the paper was side ever.

Committees 12728 salled up General Order 319, being a resolution
of the Roard of Addermen, as follows:

Whereas, The ordinance descring a stone-block pavement to be
idd in Thirty-fourth street, from Third avenue to Fast River, cannot
led in the state of the resolution of the curb and gutter not havbe carried into effect, in consequence of the curb and gutter not havbe carried into effect, in consequence of the curb and gutter not havbe carried into effect, in consequence of the curb and gutter to havter the consequence of the curb and gutter to have
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the curb and gutter to the curb and gutter to

be carried tole effect, in conseque, and of certain pairs of the present to been set east of First avenue, and of certain pairs of the present to be not and reset, where more Resolved, That the corb and rather be set and reset, where more large, in Thirdy sharift street, from Third avenue to Kase River, forthwith, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the seconspaning ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenon, Long Stecom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Riden, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Kester, Vatia, Keeck, Gireen, White, Mackay Rellog, Tyug, Thomas, Roberts, Pullman, Hejirick and finish—2.

Regulve—Councilmen Hallorso—1.

Negalve—Councilmen Hallorso—1.

Negalive-Soundilman Halloran-1.
Countilman Kostelle allied up resolution as follows:
Countilman Kostelle allied up resolution as follows:
Countilman Kostelle allied up resolution as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in fayor of B. Klassenberth, for the sum of directed to draw his warrant in fayor of B. Klassenberth, for the sum of flow on hundred and during dollars, being for music furnished on the occasion hundred and the sum of celebration, July 2018, 1865, at East Houston street square, and cherge the same to its approach at the sum of t

at West Houston street square, and cherge the same to its approits account.

High was adopted by the following vote:

High was adopted by the following vote:

High was adopted by the following vote:

High was the Councilment Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson,

High was adopted by the Robinson, Roberts, Hottrick and Inslay—20,

hay Tying, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Hottrick and Inslay—20,

hay Tying, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Hottrick and Inslay—20,

hay Tying Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Hottrick and Inslay—20,

have the Councilment White, Roblog and Falinan—3,

sometimen in Amarican White, Roblog and Falinan—3,

sometimen in Amarican State of Councilment of Councilment of Councilment at 10 cm.

House of the Amarican State of Councilment in Amarican State of Councilment in Amarican State of Councilment Research

High State of Councilment Research Councilment Roberts, Pollment,

High State of Councilment Research Roberts, Pollment,

High Mackey, Religion, Tying Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pollment,

House of Councilment Research of Committee on Sewers of

Councilment Research with the precessory receiving-basins and

rd of Alderman, with resolution as follows:
esolved. That a sever, with the necessary receiving-basins and
retts. he built in Columbia street, between. Houston and Stanton
ets, to connect with the sever in Stanton street, under the direcof the Croton Aquedoct Board, and that the accompanying
manner therefor he adopted.
inch was concurred in by the following vote:
figurative—Councilizant houses, Louis Stanton. Physis, Robinson.

in Seventy-fourth street, west of Second avenue, for the purpose of draining the lote north of Seventy-fourth street, and west of Second

framing the lots north of Seventy course.

Windo was adopted by the following vales.

Affirmative—Conclinent Keenan, Long Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Rico, Harman, Eristman, Keenan, Long Kasom, Green, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halleran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick and

-Connellmen Costello and White-2. uctimen Harrman sabled up resolution of Board of Andermore, lost by Board of Commitmen, as follows: Council be and he is event. That the Gerk of the Common Council be and he is y antherized and directed to procure copies of all bills and docu-trationisted to the Legislature, at an expense not exceeding the flow hundred end fifty dollars (4850), notices a Karrman moved that this Board do now adjourn. Conscious Knoon moved that said resolution be referred to the breattee on Frinting and Advertising.

STACON moved that said General Order be postponed. mediman Ennou called up report of Committee on Finance, is of smeading resolution of Board of Alderman, to read as fol

Resolved. That the Comproller be and he is hereby anthurized and irrected to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranet for the mm of two hundred and sightly three dollars, for concles formithed to be Committee on the Coedutation of the Fourth of July, 1965, and harge the same to account of City Contingencies.

args the same to account of City Commence.

Objection being made,

Connairman Kaucin moved that the rules be suspended for the

trans of permitting him to call up such General Order.

man STACOM moved that the Board do now adjourn Valca was less by the following vete: firmative—Councilmen Keenan, Stacom, O'Brien, Costello, Hart-n, Muckey, Kellogg, Hettrick and Imlay—2.

Brmative - Conneilmen Long Stacom, Robinson, Brickman, Kos Wats, Keeth, Green, Tyug, Tuomas, Hailoran, Roberts and Imy-11.
Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Flynn, O'Brien, Costello, Hartman, Vhite, Markay, Kellogs, Fullman and Hettrick—10.
Councilman Koyren moved that such vote be reconsidered.
And the name was laid over.

Which was carried.

And the paper was isld over.

Councilium, Lorso called up report of Committee on Streets of
sard of Alderman, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crossward be laid across Watts street from the
otherant to the south-west corner of the summat its intersection with
resolved, That a crossward be laid across what a street from the
otherant to the south-west corner of the summat its intersection with
resolved after the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board,
of that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Objection being made.

Constraints in the call up such General Order.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Connellmen Keema, Long. Stacom, Flynn, Robins
O'frien, Costelle, Hartman, Brinkman, Roster, White, Keech, Gro
White, Muckey, Kellong, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pasim Councilman Buinkman called up bill of Manahan's Band, amounting to one hundred and thirty-six dollars, for music furnished July 4, 1965.

toy roard of Aldermen adopted.)
Objection befor made.
Comments Brinkman moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of permitting him to call up said General Order.
White was carried.
The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in by the chowing vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, Phrien, Costello Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Orsen, Vhite, Masay, Kebogg, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Paliman, Hetrick and Imay—22.

ick and imlay—22.

Negative—Councilman Tyng—1.

Councilman Pullear called upreport of Committee on Streets of

Councilman Pullear called upreport of Committee on Streets of

Councilman Pullear called upreport of Committee on Streets

Resolved, That Thirty third at, between the First-ave, and Lexing

nave, be paved with Heiginn pavenuest, under the direction of the

toto Aquivillat hourd, and that the accompanying ordinance there-

ittee on Street.
Which was carried.
Councilman Karnan moved that such action be reconsidered. Conseilment Associated.
Which was carried.
He then moved that said report be referred to the Com

owel. That the jurisdiction over the Corporation yard, heret-kersised by the City impactor, including the appointment, &c keepers thereof, be and he is nereby transferred to and wester a Street Commissioner, unrillman Typi moved to amend said resolution by striking there the words "the Street Commissioner," and inserting in lieu of the words. "His Humer toe Mayor," ameniman "A coman moved has the Board do now adjourn.

on an moved that the rock he following vote:
he following vote:
imen Leog toutede, Brinkmen, Wette, Mackey,
imen and Hettrics—0.

Weep, Robinson, O'Brica miny—14. The PRISIDENT then put the question on the motion of Councilman

in was directed to be sent to the Board of Aidermen for

Conneilmen True called up a resolution offered by him at the meeting held May 7, proposing to amend the rules in the following martic hers. Recoived That hereafter in the proceedings of this Hoard, each number be allowed to call up one General Order, commencing each iterate excessing with the first and the last member on the roll, and manner regulation shall because the continue on the roles of this

tion being made.
Thus moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up such Goneral Order.

Councilman KERNAN moved that said resolution he laid upon the

which was carried.

Councilman Halloway moved that the Board 40 now adjourn. Connections HALLOWS Which was carried. Which was carried. Whereupon the FERRIDENT declared that the Board stood adjourned to Munday, the Fith inst., at Fociack p. m. EDWIN M. HAOERTY, Clerk.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-MAY 18 .- Before

dudge ENSEDICT.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

Usked States agt. Four cases of ribbons and bindings.

This was a suit for the condemnation of merchandise consigned by the manufacturer, H. Merhaus of Ronsdorf, Germany to Messrs. Griffe & Co. of tals City, for undervaluation.

goods were valued in the invoices at about \$10,000, and

for condemnation for fraud.

The prosecution called as witnesses several respectable gentlemen dealing in the same class of goods, all of when swore to the undervaluation, and it was shown that the attention of the Collector was called to the fraud charged on second of the observations of these merchants, that they were undersold all round is the market, which circumstance they could explain only on the theory of improper entries in the Custom-House. An investigation led to the seisure in question.

The defense produced the depositions of eight manufacturers of Konsdorf, who all swore positively that the goods were invoiced even above the market value, and were an old and unsalable iot.

Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. Ethan Allen, Assistant C. S. Districtions, the steed that no tribunal could be so impartial as the merchants on the resperaisal, they being ignorant of the ownership and guided solely by the knowledge of the market. That on the other hand, the manufacturers of Rousdorf know the parties, and were open to a charge of bias in favor of their fellow-townsman, and that the samples accompanying the commission presented by the defense were not fair samples of the goods in controversy, and the testimony itself was therefore an indirect fraud.

the goods in controversy, and the testimony itself was therefore an indirect fraud.

The case occupied the best part of five days, and the jury more out about two hours, when the foreman stating that there was no prospect of an agreement in a verdict they were discharged. It appears that the jury stood cleven for the Government and one for the claimants.

Mr. Ethas Allen and Mr. Phelps, Assistant U. S. District-Attorneys for the Government.

Mossrs. Webster and Graig for claimant.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MAY 18-Before Justice BARNARD.

DECISIONS. Alex. E. Hosack. agt. Samuel H. Rokenbaugh et

Alex. E. Hosack, agt. Samuel H. Rokenbaugh et al.—Decree granted.

John H. Hardt agt. Andrew A. Browno.—Findings of fact, &c., and form of judgment.—Settled.

Before Justice Barsarn.

Solomon Levi agt. Richard Levi.—Report of Referen confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary Stemberg agt. Casar Stemberg.—The like judgment. Daplet J. Crask agt. Jeremieh J. Anstim.—Motion granted. Geo. G. M. Kinne, &c. agt. William Marsh; Thos. R. Ludiow agt. Chas. George Knox; John B. Marie agt. Charles A. Wright et al.—Orders settled. Nelson Chase agt. John Howard Smith.—Motion granted and case postponed until the first and George in October; case to be placed on the Calendar for that day with a preference for trial, without any further postponement or delay; order to be settled on two days notice.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-MAY 18.—Before Jus-tics Jones.

ties JONES.

DECISIONS:

Anna Norris agt. Thomas D. Norris.—Motion to vacate order adjudging defendant guilty of contempt granted, without costs. Jesse A. Crandali et al. agt. Daniel D. Washburgs.—Order and findings. &c., off file in Clerk's office. Catharine Nooney agt. Daniel Curtin.—Complaint dismissed with costs, and \$10 costs of this motion. Legiss Kintaly agt. Henry P. Meyer.—Motion granted and doministon issued. GENERAL TERMS—Hefors Justices MONELL and GANVIN.

L. F. Barnes agt. Thos. B. Smith.—Affirmed opinion by Justice Garvin.

Fire in Mercer-at .- List of Losses and Insur-

Buces.

At 14 o'clock on Friday morning a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the building No. 9.1 Mercer-st. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the two upper floors, with their contents, were seriously damaged. The fifth floor was occupied by Worsberger & Horton, manufacturers of ovai frames. Loss on stock and machinery about \$800. Insured for \$1,550 in the Equitable Company of Philadelphia, and \$300 in the Baltic Company of this city. The third and fourth floors were occupied by G. W. Ferguson, manufacturer of ovai frames and modings. Loss on stock \$3,500. Insured for \$8,000 in the following companies: Republic of Philadelphia, \$1,000. Hampden of Massachusetts \$500. State, of Jersey City, \$1,500, Norwich, \$1,500. The second floor was occupied by Horzee V. Sigler, manufacturer of moidings and picture frames. Loss by water, \$600. Insured in the following companies: Equitable of Philadelphia, \$1,000. People's of Philadelphia, \$1,000. The first floor is occupied by Mr. Richards, peckings box manufacturer, who also owns the building. Loss on stock by water, \$600; insured. The loss on the building will amount to about \$2,500; insured in the Albany City and other Companies. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Sections of Police were present from the Eighth and adjoining Precincts, under the command of Cant. Mills and rendered officient services.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Shall There be Sugranties for the Future, or Shall

Restoration be Unconditional?

THE DISFRANCHISING SECTION.

Shall Each State be Admitted as it Ratifies the Constitutional Amendment?

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sir: I take exception, in these days, to no contrarieties of opinion touching the proper mode of restoring harmony between the late belligerent sections of our country. That is a problem which may tax the best energies of the wisest among us, and in regard to the solution of which the ablest may differ. But if the task before us is difficult, it is not hopeless; not. I firmly believe, doubtful even. I have faith in the people. I have faith, stronger still, that God. who forsook us not in the gloom of the Rebellion, will guide us now

when the scene of combat is changed from the field of battle to the election precipet and the legislative hall.

The essential is, that we approach this great subject in a fitting spirit. It avails nothing to talk about the enormity of secession and the conding punishment it merits. The punishment of nations is in other hands than ours. If the judgments of God have not already stamped Slavery as a sin and treason against a beneficent government as a crime, in vain are the

efforts of man in that direction.

Nor let us, in our indiguation, forfet how that sin of Slavery, the cause of the Rebellion, originally came upon the South, against her own will, against her solemn protest. In December, 1770, the King of Great Britain commanded the Governor of Virginia, "under pain of the highest displeasure, to assent to no law prohibiting the importation of slaves." Virginia, in April, 1772, addressed the King in remonstrance, saying to him these remarkable words: "The importation of slaves, a trade of great inhumanity, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions." Maryland and Caroling followed that lead.

But aside from this, what so unphilosophical and unjust as the spirit of the Pharisec? It is due to a geographical accident that we were not born slaveholders in the City of Charleston. Dare we assert that if we had been, we should have been juster men than they-more sarupulous about living by the labor of others? Shall we stand up, in the temple of our own self-righteonaness, and say: "God, we thank Thee that we are not as other men, or even as these South Carolinians ?"

We can never, indeed, forget-God forbid that we should !the terrible consequences of treason; the hardships, the sufperings, the lost lives, the parents and wislows bereaved, the countless thousands of homes made desolate, among us. But to avert evils in the future better befits a Christian people than to avenge injuries of the past. Let us learn of the despised and the lowly. Is it we only who have injuries to requite ! What were our sufferings during the war compared o the thousand wrongs perpetrated, throughout generations, against the millions of Southern slaves? But, though the from entered into their souls, did they return evil for evil ? Did they forget, when the day of liberation dawned, the words of Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord? If there be among our people a revengeful element, let us not pander to it. If we impose conditions before we restore political rights to those who, defying law and Constitution by force of arms, became public ensmiss, it ought to be in defense, not in requital.

"If we impose conditions." To a dispassionate looker-on it must seem strange that, here in the North, that should be a question at all. At the close of a four years embittered warproducing a radical change in the legal and social condition of four millions of people, creating two vast antagonistic public debts, and entailing a thousand diversities of interest between millions on one side and millions on the other-it would be a thing incredible that Government could be properly or safely resumed without stipulation or precaution. as if nothing had happened. At such a juncture in our national affairs, wiso precautionary measures are as strictly a dictate of duty as they are clearly a matter of right.

As to the right in this case, the space I prescribe to myself forbids more than a few words even if I desmed it more necessary than I do formally to argue a question so plain. I shall not therefore, here broach the speculative inquiry what is the precise legal status of the late insurgent States A mere technical view of a great subject is always a con-tracted one. Questions involving the life or death of nations are not decided by fine-drawn theories. Good Abraham Liucoln with that sagacious common sense which marked the man, when alinding, in the last speech he ever made, to the disputed point whather the second States "are in the Union or out of it," said: "That question has not been, nor yet is, a ractically material one; and any discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial can have no other effect

than the mischterous use of dividing our friends."

Neither shall i institute any inquiry as to our power, at this time, to impose conditions precedent to restoration. If, by the sacrifice of 300,000 lives and 3,000,000,000 of treasure, the North has not won the right to decide what guaranties are needed to avert, in future, the perils and sufferings of the past, then the chapters on War and Peace in the code of Interbe obtained by conquest; then the sword is a worthless weapon, fitted only to destroy, impotent to save.

Ere we deny such a right we must blot from the books some of the best known and most universally recognized principles of public law. We must reject the accepted doctrine that civil war is subject to the same general rules as foreign war, or else we must refuse to assent to what every publicist of repute has sot forth (and what common sense suggests) as among the most important of national rights and duties; the rule, namely, that a nation, especially a victorious nation, ought o protect itself not only against immediate but against prespoetive dangers. Deriving all rights attendant on conquest

from "justifiable self-defense," Vattal says: "When the comqueror has subdued a hostile nation, he may "When the comparor has subdited a hostile nation, he may, if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in future. If the safety of the State lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it has become inevitable! An injury gives a right to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us.—Vaniel, Book III. \$5,201,44,45.

To us, and not to the "unjust aggressor" who appealed to the wager of battle and lost, belongs, at this time, the right to decide what guarantees are needed for the public safety, and how that "unjust aggressor" shall be rendered "incapable of doing mischief with the same case in the future." Dearly we poid for that right ! We shall commit a folly unparalleled in

the annals of nations if we neglect to use it.

But if all things are lawful for us, all things are not expedient. Thus, though due time must be taken for the maturing and consummation of precautionary measures, yet, on the other hand, one section of a Republic containing a fourth of its inhabitants cannot, except for a season, safely be shut out from Federal representation. Therefore the political rights of the States lately in insurrection should be restored to them at the earliest day consistently with the peace and safety of the

The dangers attendant on unconditional restoration, which threaten that peace and safety seem to me three in number; two of a political, the other of a financial character.

First. The difficulty, partly solved by the war but remaining open yet on certain points, growing out of race. On one branch of this subject little need be said. Except by the hopelessly prejudiced it is conceded that, in a Republic, all freemen, no matter of what race, must be secured in what are called civil rights. As to the mode of conferring, or the manner of enforcing, opinions may differ; but the principle itself is ied by no party deserving the name. Men are agreed that the negro is not to exist among us as an outlaw, debarred from owning land, excluded from the witness-box, or from courts of law, or from the rights of the testator, or subjected to punish-

ments from which other races are exempt. But the question of suffrage remains -a more embarrassing question. My own proference is not for immediate, universal suffrage, but for a Constitutional provision looking to the future; suffrage then to be qualified as each State may elect, but without discrimination of race; perhaps thus: SEC. -. From and after the fourth day of July, 1876, no

discrimination shall be made by any State nor by the United States as to the enjoyment, by classes of persons, of the right of suffrage, because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Prospective equality of suffrage, with a novitiate of ten years for the colored man: the Centenary of the Declaration a day of jubilee and enfranchisement. That is my preference. I believe that if in Congress and in the Northern Legisle tures, the battles were tought bravely on that issue, it would

won: and, once won, all sectional agitation on the subject

of races would cease; for men acquiesce in the inevitable, and speedily adapt themselves to it. Ultimately it must come to this. A nation must set up to its principles of Government, whatever they are, if it would secure, in permanence, its domestic tranquility. England has withheld, until this day, from millions of her adult subjects, the right of suffrage; but she never professed that all were en' titled to it; she has no national declaration that all men are free and equal; it is not among her political axioms, that taxation and representation must go together.

A majority in Congress, however, appear to be of opinion that it would endanger the success of a constitutional amendment to incorporate in it even prospective equality of suffrage. To this opinion I surrender my preference. It is not treason to principle to advance toward a great reform one step at a time. If to attempt two steps at once is to hazard the con mation of the first step, it is practical wisdom to refrain. Nature effects all things gradually; the element of time enters into all her operations. Time alone affaces deep trooted prejudices. And

prejudice, nurtured through generations and shared by milons of men, is as much a fixed fact as the existence of a sunken rock in the entrance-channel of a harbor. The states-man who regards it not is no wiser than the mariner who should run his vessel against that rocky obstruction, because it ought not to be there. We should concillate sectional prejudice, so far as prudence and conscience permit. The limit is, a due consideration for the Right and for the public safety.

I am content, then, to see civil rights asserted, and to await the action of time on the question of suffrage, provided we offer, by Constitutional Amendment, to the late insurgent States, strong inducement ultimately to act, in this matter, up to republican principle.

We can do this, in strict accordance with justice between the two great sections of our country, by a provision regulating the basis of representation. Such a provision is of nu-speakable importance, not alone as an incentive to justice, but as one of those measures of "precaution and foresight" which, in the extract from Vattel already quoted, we have seen justified and recommended, "to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring un. It might be added, "of the means of injuring himself i" for we have one common cause as we have one common country; and in the safety of one section of the Union is involved the safety of the whole.

This brings me to consider the second of the dangers incident to unconditional restoration.

The eleven States lately in insurrection are inhabited by two races, in the proportion (taking our data from the consus of 1850) of about 54 to 36; (in these eleven States, 5,449,403 white and 3,653,870 colored,) in other words, three-fifths are white and two-fifths colored. In two of these States the colored exceed the white in number; (South Carolina, white 291,38 colored 412,320; Mississippi, white 353,901, colored 437,404.) In several others the numbers of each approach equality. (Louisiana, white 357,629, colored 350,373; Alabama, white 526,431, colored 437,770; Georgia, white 591,588, colored 467,690; and Florida, white 77,748, colored 62,677.)

It so happens that the race numbering two-fifths of the popniation of these States are, with very few exceeptions, loya o the Union and friendly to the North; while the race numbering three-fifths are, by a large majority, tinged with secession heresics and unfriendly to the Northern people, I make this latter statement not as an imputation but only as assarting a fact well-known and a result which, under the circumstances, is very natural. The sword conquers, it does not convince; and the vanquished are not wont to love the victors.

It will happen also, in case no provision touching suffrage enters into an amendment to the Constitution, that the race numbering three-fifths will have the power to exclude from voting the two fifths. If they do so, the Constitution remaining unchanged, then, on an average, every three white voters onghout the 11 States lately in rebellion will have as much political power in Congress and in all Presidential elections, as every fice white voters throughout the Northern

We cannot, even by amending the Constitution, wholly remedy this inequality; because no State, without its consent, can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. (Constitu-

a constitutional remedy, by providing that if the colored race are not admitted to the polls neither shall they be included in the basis of representation. These eleven States are entitled, under the present apportionment, to fifty-eight Representa tives. They would be entitled, under a purely white basis of representation, (the divisor, see Census, page 22, being 127,-000.) to about forty two Representatives only.

This would reduce the electoral vote accordingly, but, because of unchanged representation in the Senate, not so as fully to equalize, even then, political power as between Northern and Southern whites in a Presidential election, the South would still have the advantage. And that can only be prevented by so amending the Constitution that the President shall be eligible directly by the People. It will be observed that, while the basis of representation re-

mains unchanged and the suffrage question undetermined, two results will follow: First, the ex-Secessionists of the South are allowed to weed out from among their voters, to the extent of two-fifths of the whole, that particular class which is known to be almost unanimously loyal; and secondly, in virtue of this weeding-out, these ex-Secessionists clothe themselves with a measure of political power altogether out of proportion to their numbers. Under the plan of prospective suffrage for which I have expressed my preference, both these results, so greatly to be deprecated, would have been ultimately avorted. The direct correction of the first, it would seem. Congress has resolved not to press. That is conceding much. The reasons in favor of a constitutional remedy for the second, before a people endowed with common sense, are absolutely overwhelming. A mere statement of the case supersedes necessity for

argument.

If the States of Mississippi, Louisians, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, see fit to debar from suffrage their negro population, is the result of such exclusion of a loyal element to be that they will have nearly twice the political influence, voter for voter, that is enjoyed in the States of the North? Is our political system to remain so constituted that the first mover and prime agent in bringing on that war which put in imminent prime agent in bringing on that war which put in imminent prime agent in bringing on that war which put in imminent prime agent in bringing on that war which put in imminent prime agent in bringing on the way to be a superior in political perii the Union itself shall be the chief gainer in political power by the giant iniquity she instigated ! Is South Carolina, the arch conspirator to be rewarded for her complicity in the Rebellion and her exclusion of loyal men from the polls by this, that hereafter, so long as she deprives her colored people of suffrage, every white voter within her borders shall have twice and one-third as much political power in Presidential and other Federal elections as a white voter in New-York or in Ohlo? It is not enough to declare that this would be an unparalleled felly and a flagrant injustice. I do not content my self with asserting that such an enomaly in our democratic system would outrage the very principles upon which that system rosts. I say that the permanent existence of such a feats of sectional inequality is AN IMPOSSIBILITY. Let Alexander H. that it is possible, know this, that the North would renew the

war to-morrow rather than endure it. The wording of the section intended to remedy the injustice, is, as the House Chairman of the Committee whence it came has admitted, objectionable. It ought not to pass in its present shape, if for no other reason than this, that one of its practical effects is to impose a penalty on any State which may see fit to make reading and writing, or the payment of a poll tax. a qualification of suffrage. Let us not, in an effort to cure one ejustice, commit another. It falls in this also, that it effects but partially, and in a form difficult if not impossible to carry

into practice, its avowed object. The third danger attendant on unconditional restoration that of a financial character-is the risk that efforts may be made to procure acknowledgment of the so-called Confederate debt and compensation for loss deemed to be incurred by emancipation of slaves. It does not suffice that we should be protected against the actual assumption of the Robel debt and inst payment for slaves; we must be secured, also, against e damaging effect, on our finances, that would certainly follow the mere agitation in Congress of such questions. This security can be obtained by a constitutional provision only.

Such are the dangers incident to our situation, as we emerge

from a four years Rebellion that has left no slave on our soil. An article amendatory of the Constitution, framed to avert these dangers, should provide:

First-Equality of civil rights. Second-A just basis of representation.

Third-A prohibition to assume the Rebel debt or to pay Such an article will accord with the views of the President as heretofore distinctly expressed by himself. In his message vetoking the Civil Rights bill, while he condemned the details he approval the principle. He has more than once assented propriety of so altering the Constitution as to conform the basis of representation to the number of voters. And he himself imposed on the ex-Rebel States the condition, prece dent to restoration, that they should repudiate the Rebel debt

and relinquish claims of compensation for slaves. Place such an Article, in plain and effective language, be fore our Northern Legislatures, and a year is not more certain to roll around than is that Constitutional Amendment to be ratified before its close. Omit, on the other hand, to propose such an amendment;

attempt to proceed without such guarantees; and the expecta-

tion of permanent harmony between the two great sections

of our country will be an idle dream. It will be but a vain erying of "Peace! Peace!" when there is none. Those guarantees of domestic tranquilles once obtained I think we may safely concede easy terms to those who were lately our enemies in war, and are now, in peace, our friends.

I see no sufficient cause for excluding, especially by constitutional provision, from a vote for the next President and for Congressmen during four years to come, all who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection. The non-excinded, under such a rule, would scarcely number a single million of whites throughout the late insusgent States; one thirty-fifth part, let us say, of the whole population in 1868. These eleven States even under a restricted basis of representation, would be en-titled to 42 Representatives and 22 Senators; therefore to 66 electoral votes. As the total electoral votes fall short of 320, that would be more than one fifth, of the whole. Shall we permit, in a Republic, one thirty-fifth of its population to cast for Chief Magistrate one-fifth of its entire vote? Surely a very has ardous and questionable experiment! And to what practical end! For a decade, at least, the North must depend upon her own votes. A vote against us has but the force of a single vote, no matter what intensity of political heresy may be entertained by the voter. Every one of these mer will be our opponents on all sectional questions; and, whether it be Tom or Dick or Harry who comes, matters little. The plain spoken, if they be political ultraists, may be the least danger-ous. The number is the important thing, not the shade of opinion held by the individual. Let us see to it that the votes

are not too many, and let us take our chance of the rest, I am content, also, to see each of the late insurgent States admitted, as soon as it ratifies an amendment of the character referred to, and modifies its constitution and laws in conform

amendment cannot be reckoned among doubtful things; on even if it were lost, that would be the fault of the Nor which the South ought not to suffer. Nor, if Tenuessee see the error of her way and reforms, is there any just cause why her political rights should be withheld until South Carolina also sees fit to repent. That each State should be responsible for its own action only, is natural justice; and, as such, the people, whose instincts are true, will be sure to regard it. Beside this, it is wise policy to present to each of the late seceded States separately such inducements as are likely to

detach them, at the earliest day, from their present associates. Thus shall we break the faggots from the bundle of Scoossion. This is an additional reason why the proposed provision to disfranchise four-fifths of the Southern voters for Federal offices

If we declare certain classes ineligible to Congress, elts for a period of years or for life, they should not, I think, be rous; a few only of the chief offenders, in vindication of the principle: say an exclusion, for 10 years, of those person who, having been officers in our army or navy, or members of the XXXVIth Congress, or having held seats in the Cabinet or on the Federal bench in the year 1861, violated their oaths of

office by deserting their posts and joining the Rebellien. These precautions taken, let us throw wide the gates of day or other. "A busband and wife," said Lincoln, "may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, yet the different parts of our country cannot so this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse,

Human dissensions become more and more aggravated the longer the dissentients remain apart. Bring men together on familiar terms, and half their prejudices and quarrels been

legislative hall, those whom we met and conquered on the battle-field? Something we must risk. Blessed by such guidance through the darkness of the past, shall our faith fall us now ! Let us learn courage of stout old Milton. he who said: "Let Truth and Falsehood grappie. Whoever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter ?

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to inimals gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following done

PROM VERA CRUZ and HAVANA—In see George Draw, James Dianon, A. Hope, B. Ar wide and son, A. M. Peet, Mrs. C. Clute and ch Piblan, Mr. Dixmur, Mrs. Echier and 3 childre Levick. M. D. Lane and lady, Mrs. W. H. Ste-maid, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Donde, S. Ireland, I Barnes, N. M. Whipple, F. Gannadorfer, Aug. F. Belli, Mesers, Pilsohke, Schoder, Lessen, G. Car-M. Balizani, Josu Maas, T. H. Jones, John Wil. S. Cumming, F. Julia, P. Manati, A. Mitchell, Ci-

AMIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK MATE

Cleared.

ark Capriolani (Br.), Reed, London, J. W. Eiwell & C.

Arrived.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with miss to Metropolican Steamship Co.

Steamship Nerous, Bearse, Boston, with miss to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Sth, Sisai 10, and Havens Lith of May, with miss and pass to Charles A. Whinsy,

Steamship John Cibson, Johnson, Washington, D. C., & hours,
with miss to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Corsica (of Thomaston), Hawner, Liverpool 4th, with miss to
Snow & Burges, Had continued heavy westerly gales to the Bushur,

saked away head sails, stated cuttwer, stove hatch houses, and sails
alls; and from the Banks to this port, had light westerly and Sw.

winds.

F. E. Bradchave.

Brig Thomas Owen (of Portland), Pettingill, Noevitas 4th Inst, who
sings, &c., to Thompson & Humber. Leeft birg J. C. Coale, for Bestimar, &c., to Thompson & Humber. Leeft birg J. C. Coale, for Bestimar, chading; sebr. Ada, for New-York, leading; also, brig Princess
Bryal, for New-York, leading.

Sahr, Exemplar (Br.), Barker, Windson (N. S.) 12 days, with plaster
to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

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De

Schr. Ida May (B.), Buck, Glace Bay, 20 days with 90sl, t.
Nevius & Son.
Schr. G. W. Commins, Berit, Rondont for Boston.
Schr. Habinah Willets, Banit, Rondont for Boston.
Schr. Habinah Willets, Banit, Rondont for Boston.
Schr. Clars Bell. Thouspson, Rondont for Boston.
Schr. Clars Bell. Thouspson, Rondont for Boston.
Schr. E. Barnes. — Rondont for Boston.
Schr. G. L. Lovell, — Rondont for Previdence.
Schr. B. P. Terry. Rondont for New Bedford.
Schr. Estelle, Elwood, New Haven.
Schr. Estelle, Elwood, New Haven.
Schr. Estelle, Elwood, New Haven.
Schr. Charlet, Champin, Novelch for Rondont.
Schr. Chief. Champin, Novelch for Rondont.
Schr. Lover, Lingard, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr. Concord, — Rockland, with time.
Schr. Hannah D., Gioucester, with flat to C. Nickerson & Co.
Schr. An Elizabeth Phillips, Portland (Me.) for Philadelphia.
Schr. Capian, Larraboe, Mushquash II days, with apart, to code
Schr. Ottoman, Wodge, Bangor i days, with sumber, to Holproursy.
Schr. J. B. & F. L. Buther, Previdence for Elizabethpoort.

r. Ottoman, Bodge, Banger and Arty, and makes,
T. J. B. & F. L. Butler, Providence for Elizabethport.
T. Mary A. Lowett, Rich, Norwich.
T. Henry Lémmel, Jarvis, Northport.
T. Marrieta, Hall, Rockland, with lime to James V. Hardend.
T. Lamartine, Keanney, Warcham.
T. Mary Lengdon, Ha's, Rockland, with lime to Wm. Brewn.
T. Free Stone, Smith, Portland, Gean.
T. Serstoga, Plinkham, Saco.
T. Mary B. Reeves, Use Cape Ann for Philadelphia.
T. Ann Flower, White, Portland, with lumber.
T. Mary B. Reeves, Use Cape Ann for Philadelphia.
T. Eli Townsend, Sawis, Providence for Elizabethport.
T. Befance, Colson, Rockland, with granife.
T. Mary Brockway, Brewer, Norwich for Elizabethport.
T. Mary Brockway, Brewer, Norwich for Elizabethport.
T. Mary Brockway, Brewer, Norwich for Elizabethport.

Per ship Corsics, at this port—Had continued heavy weather lanks; washed away head rails, started cutwater, slowe hatch-nd split sails; from the Banks to this port, had light westerly

Port-Warden's Notice.

PORT-WARDENS OFFICE, No. 22 William et. ?

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with secondance to the set passed April 14, 1937, entitied "An Act to Regranise the Wardens Office of the Fort of New York," local persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of each inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are passed as a under examinations will be fort Wardens, and that the said surveys examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding the notice on hoord said vessels:

Steamship Talisman.

Steamship Talisman.

Steamship Ningers.

Sing Nonpariel.

Ship Constance.

6 E. E.



its therewith. The adoption, by the Northern States, of the

until 1870—a provision most edious, as it must be, to the South, and therefore a serious obstacle to her acceptance of any comstitutional amendment in which it is incorporated-ought ac to be adopted.

either amicable or hostile, must courings between them.

Do we fear the result! Are we afraid to encounter, in the

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Washington, May 15, 1866. ROBERT DALE OWNER.

Acknowledgments.

Rooms of the Society, No. 826 Broadway, cor. Twelfth at

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

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Sloop Mary Gray, Lucas, Uncasylla.

winds.

Minds. Thomas Wood (of Sunderland), Gadd, Normins 16 days, with sugar to order. Saited in commany with sohr Alice Gray, for Bucks; port, Mar. Left, France Common with sohr Alice Gray, for Bucks; port, Mar. Left, France Cover. for Now-York in 2 days, and bett France Cover. for Now-York in 2 days, and better the Cover of t

Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Bance, Rendout. Schr. Ida May (Br.), Buck, Glace Bay, 20 days, with soal, to P. L.

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